

CITY IS HAPPY AS
SNOW DWINDLES

Work of Clearing Streets
Going on Rapidly in
All Boroughs.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES
MUCH IMPROVED

Delayed News of Train Wreck
Arrives—Telegraph Lines
Badly Crippled.

Having lifted its head out of the snow, New York expects, within the next two or three days, to be able to lift its foot out of the slush.

Commissioner Fetherston of the Department of Street Cleaning said yesterday:

"We are rapidly getting dug out, and if the elements behave, the work will be practically finished by Saturday. There are 17,000 men and 55,000,000 gallons of water at work to-day. The water is not being used to wash the snow away, as has been stated; it is used to flush the streets after the snow has been removed."

Superintendent Gunther of the Snow Removal Bureau said that the work from now on will be done at three times the usual speed.

Commenting on what has been accomplished, Mayor Mitchell said:

"I am sure that the work President McAdams and Commissioner Fetherston have done during the last two days is satisfactory to the people of the city, and it shows that when the department is prepared, which it never is at the first snow storm, efficient work can be accomplished even under the present contract, which needs many changes. I hope we are through with snow for the year. Of course, we may have some light storms, but I hope the heavy ones are over. Next year we can have new contracts and new methods."

Railroad schedules began to look regular yesterday, and act that way. All the roads leaving this city reported that their trains were running according to the time cards. Lakewood, N. J., got its first train since Sunday. Among the persons marooned in Lakewood by the storm was Jay Gould.

An Atlantic City express was tied up at Walling, south of Lakewood. The engine left the track and pinned the engineer beneath the cab.

The first news of a wreck on the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, which occurred between Summitville and Port Jervis on Tuesday, came through yesterday. A work train drawn by two engines smashed into a freight train, killing one man and injuring several others. Fourteen employees of the road were injured and \$50,000 worth of property destroyed.

The telegraph companies are still struggling with the effects of the storm. C. A. Adams, vice-president of the Postal Telegraph, said the greatest damage his company suffered was between here and Philadelphia. That crippled their lines to the south and made it necessary to route messages via Albany and Syracuse.

The Western Union expects to get its official break back within two days. A dispatch from Gloucester, Conn., reported the Connecticut peach crop ruined. J. H. Hale, the largest grower in New England, said that the low temperature of the last two weeks killed the buds. Mr. Hale said he will now devote all his attention to his orchards in Georgia.

20 YEARS FOR KILLING 7

Fifteen-Year-Old Boy Gets

Maximum Under French Law

Nantes, France, March 4.—Marcel Redureau, the fifteen-year-old lad who last September killed seven persons with an axe at a village near here, was found guilty to-day of the charge against him and sentenced to twenty years in prison. The sentence is the maximum allowed by the law.

In summing up for the defense the boy's lawyer declared that at the time of the commission of the murders the lad was laboring under excessive nervous fatigue, due to hard work. When asked if he had anything to add to the words of his lawyer, Redureau rose with lowered head and wept, but said nothing.

Redureau, a vine cutter, during a quarrel with his employer, killed the man with one blow of an axe. Entering his employer's house, in one room he slew his employer's wife and a servant and in another his employer's mother and three children. At the opening of his trial on Tuesday Redureau sobbingly admitted the charge against him. A commission of doctors reported the boy apparently not in a normal condition.

ASQUITH'S OFFER TO ULSTER

Likely to Give Each County Its
Choice on Home Rule.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, March 4.—A Cabinet council met yesterday to decide the final form of the Irish proposals to be announced by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons on Monday. The King's private secretary, Lord Stamfordham, had an interview with Mr. Asquith immediately afterward in order to be able to convey the Cabinet's proposals at the earliest moment possible to His Majesty.

Many rumors occupied the minds of Members of Parliament yesterday as to what the proposals will be, but the most persistent statement, for which there appears to be some authority, is that Premier Asquith may propose to give every Ulster county a right to determine by ballot before the setting up of the Irish Parliament, whether it will accept that authority or require for a term of years under the present system.

Meanwhile, there is an extraordinary rush of people to follow the example of Earl Roberts and other leading Unionists and sign the new covenant to support Ulster. So great is the crowd at the head office, in Victoria street, that arrangements are being made to open branch offices all over London and throughout the country.

"The long-suffering Minot, hero of 'Love Insurance,' had only solved the problem of getting rid of the Gaiety girl, who was determined to get a lot of blackmail out of Lord Harrowby, when he was confronted with a new one. The Gaiety lady had sold Harrowby's love letters to the unscrupulous editor of a San Marco paper, who asked ten thousand dollars to keep them out of money. As Harrowby didn't have any money, was Minot's job to suppress the blackmail—which he does, as is graphically shown in The Sunday Magazine of The Tribune, March 8.

A MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.



"With this little magnifying glass you can study your watch works, distinguish counterfeit bills, scrutinize diamonds, etc., etc."

KING VISITS Y. M. C. A.

Is Impressed by Its Equipment
and Organization.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, March 4.—Once again the King and Queen have given proof of sincere interest in the movements that make for the general welfare of the people. Last night their majesties paid a visit of inspection to the splendid pile of buildings in Tottenham Court Road of the Young Men's Christian Association. It had been an open secret for some time past that there was hope of royal recognition, but little notice was given of the visit, as it was the wish of the King to see the whole system of the vast establishment in its ordinary working routine.

The King was much impressed with the management, equipment and organization, and signed the visitors' book, as did the Queen, before leaving. On its departure the royal party was loudly cheered by members and by the crowd gathered outside.

MILITANTS HOWL
AT THEIR FRIENDS

English Labor Party Accused of
Treachery Toward Cause of
Votes for Women.

London, March 4.—Militant suffragettes to-night gave further proof that their bitter animosity is reserved for the Labor party, the only political party which has espoused their cause. As soon as J. Ramsay MacDonald, chairman of the Labor party, began speaking at a Labor party rally in Memorial Hall suffragettes in all parts of the chamber, aided by a number of male supporters, started to howl him down.

Women ushers had been engaged to deal with women interrupters of the meeting and males to tackle masculine disturbers, but as "bouncers" for their own sex the women proved failures, and the men had to take over their duties. For nearly an hour a fierce struggle raged in the hall. There were frequent free fights between men, while women grabbed one another by the hair and scratched faces and tore clothing. Windows were smashed and chairs broken during the disorder.

Eventually the police were summoned to restore order and Mr. MacDonald got a chance to finish his speech. In concluding he said that if the vote could be gained for women by turning out the Government the Labor party would assist them. The worst enemy to the women's cause, he declared, were the militant suffragettes, of whose methods the people in the hall had just had a striking illustration.

GENERAL WEYLER RESIGNS
Will Not Hold Governorship in
Conservative Administration.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Madrid, March 4.—General Weyler, the iron-handed ruler of Cuba, has resigned for the second time his post as Military Governor of the province of Catalonia. His action is dictated mainly by the fact that he belongs to the Liberal party and refuses to hold office under a Conservative Government.

The Government, however, is unwilling to accept the resignation, because it is known that, being a native of the province, he is well able to maintain order and the big interests here expressed the view that he is the ablest man for the post. The Government has asked him to reconsider his decision. In case he insists upon retiring, it is believed that he will be succeeded by General Echague, the present Minister of War, and that General Dalmacio Baza will succeed to the Cabinet post.

FILM "SLAVE" PLOTS
SHOWN IN COURT

Motion Picture Produced
Before Judge Swann
as Evidence.

"The Inside of the White Slave Traffic," a motion picture in five reels, was presented in Judge Swann's part of General Sessions last night. Every reel was duly marked in evidence and introduced against Samuel H. London, the author, and Harry C. Bohn, manager of the Park Theatre, who are on trial for producing an immoral exhibition.

Owing to the courtesy of William Williams, Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, nobody was arrested for producing a moving picture show without a license. Commissioner Williams learned that the reels were to be shown the jury and notified Edward R. Carroll, clerk of General Sessions, that unless a permit was issued somebody would be guilty of a misdemeanor. Then he obligingly sent up Inspector John J. Quinn, who looked over the arrangements and issued what is called a "one-night stand" permit.

According to the way William Hayward, Assistant District Attorney, diagnosed the play in his opening address, it is designed to "demoralize morals."

According to the theory of John B. Stanchfield and Samuel S. Koenig, counsel for the defense, its purpose is to suppress the "white slave" traffic. It was pointed out by Spencer G. Sladden, who is the man to go to if you want a pass to Park Theatre shows, that in writing the play Mr. London had exposed the "whitewash" code and signals of the "white slavers." Mr. London had done all this just to annoy them. Mr. Sladden said.

As the reels unfolded, Mr. London's work in this respect was badly that "white slavers" called their property "razor blades," that when one said he had "smiled," he meant something quite different from what one might suppose.

The harrowing adventures of Annie Kline, the innocent shanghai, George Fisher, the wicked slave driver, and all the rest unfolded monotonously until nearly 11 o'clock. At the very end of things, after Annie has been in the shadowy parts of New Orleans, Denver, Houston and other places, restitution overtakes George, and all on account of his carelessness.

George wants a blond girl. He can get \$200 for one. But, as Mr. London points out in big type, he goes about it in the ordinary way. He tells a pleasant-faced woman about it, and she immediately rushes off to Gramercy Park, where she finds one sitting on a bench.

The pleasant-faced woman escorts the girl to a hair dressing establishment, where the blond tresses are done up in a sausage roll. The girl is entranced and doesn't wake up until George has her fairly in his clutches. Chairs are smashed and doors shattered. Secret Service men rush in just in time to save the remnants. George and his buxom friend are arrested. The inference is plain that if George had thought up some original way of getting a girl he would not have been arrested.

Assistant District Attorney Hayward contends that this fifth reel was an afterthought, anyhow, and was added merely to make sure that some one suffered for his crimes. The courtroom was filled, although Judge Swann had issued orders that no one was to be admitted except witnesses, jurors and counsel. Mrs. Inez Mitholland Boissac was there with a portfolio of legal documents, and her husband, Mr. Boissac, wore, among other things, a

waist watch, a soft collar and gray spats. It is expected that other friends of the film will there to-day.

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes, of the Church of the Messiah; Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Norman Hapgood, Dr. J. P. Warbasse, of the national board of censors; Dr. Frederick H. Howe, of the national board of censors; Robbins Gilman, of the University Settlement; Dr. E. Helen Knight, head of the Magdalen Home, and others promised Mr. Stanchfield that they would be on hand as witnesses if he wanted them.

Mr. Stanchfield said yesterday that he did not think their testimony would be relevant. He intends to concede every bit of formal proof so that practically the whole case for both sides was in when the last reel was unrolled last night. Mr. Stanchfield and Mr. Hayward will sum up to-day.

SURGEONS SEVER
"SIAMESE TWINS"

Cartilaginous Membrane Joining
French Babies Cut—Operation
Apparently Successful.

Paris, March 4.—Madeleine-Suzanne, the French "Siamese twins," were separated to-day by a surgical operation of extreme delicacy. The operation was performed with specially constructed instruments by Dr. Gustave le Fillette, assisted by Dr. Ritscher and Dr. Victor Delaunay and his wife, who also is a doctor. Many other surgeons were present.

Madeleine-Suzanne were joined together in the region of the stomach, and it was found that a portion of the intestines of Madeleine was within Suzanne's abdomen. This had to be detached from the wall of the fibrous cartilaginous bridge connecting the two children.

A local anesthetic was used and the babies cried a little during the operation, which lasted fifteen minutes. Both children appeared to stand the operation well, however, though the surgeons could not give a definite opinion as to the ultimate success of their work.

No such operation had taken place in France since Dr. Doeyen, in 1902, separated the two Hindu children, Radica-Dondica, who died from tuberculosis after the operation.

The twins operated on to-day were born on November 28 last. At birth they weighed ten pounds. Both children appeared healthy and when not sleeping were lively.

The organs of the children were entirely distinct. The separation of twins so joined, although always dangerous to life, was considered justified by French scientists in view of the tragic deaths of former pairs. Eng. one of the original Siamese twins, saw his brother Chang die by his side and himself died of horror in a delirium a few hours afterward. Millie-Christine died, in a similar manner, the last moments of Helene-Judith, in the seventeenth century, are known to have been marked by awful cries of pain from one of the twins, while the other screamed with terror as the dead body beside her gradually sapped up her own life.

Virginia Dance Planned.
"In the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia" probably will be one of the most popular tunes at the dance to be given on Monday evening, March 15, in the Della Robbia room of the Hotel Vanderbilt. That is the date of the ball for the benefit of the Blue Ridge Industrial Home, which is located in the heart of the celebrated mountains.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Augustus Milton Andersen, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. H. Snowden Marshall, Mrs. George Gordon Battle and Mrs. Dudley Field Malone.

PROGRESSIVES BOLT
TAMMANY COMPACT

Nine Vote with Republicans
for Non-Partisan Com-
pensation Board.

SULZER IN SPEECH
ATTACKS MURPHY

Calls Direct Primary Law a Fraud
and Democratic Reorgani-
zation a Farce.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Albany, March 4.—By a vote of 75 to 35 the attempt of "Al" Smith, Tammany leader of the Assembly, to defeat the amendment to the workingmen's compensation bill failed to-day. Then the bill with the non-partisan feature attached by the Republicans was passed by the Assembly without a dissenting voice.

The Tammany men, enraged over the success of the Republicans, insisted to-night that they would never pass the bill as amended. Lieutenant Governor Wagner and Senator Foley said the bill when it reached the Senate would be held up by a motion not to concur. This would result in the appointment of a conference committee to try to have the amendment stricken out. The action of the Tammany men must result in a deadlock.

Governor Glynn refused to say to-night whether he would sign the passage in the Senate he will not name his commissioners.

The feature of the vote to strike out the Republicans' amendment, which provides that not more than three members of the compensation committee shall be of one party, was the inability of Michael Schaepp, the Progressive leader, to keep the Progressives in line, nine of the seventeen present voting with the Republicans.

Sulzer Attacks Murphy.
Many of the Republicans regarded the bolt by the Progressives as a slap at Schaepp for the deal by which they were unwittingly pledged to Tammany Hall when Homer D. Call was elected State Treasurer through the combination of Tammany Hall and Progressive legislators.

The Progressives who bolted were Dunlop, Fish, Garrison, Ittman, Karpen, McRoberts, Meyer, Scheidemann and Sufin.

Sulzer, who also voted with the Republicans, made a speech that won him applause from the Republicans and the bolting Progressives. He began by relating the history of the compensation bill which he vetoed last year, passed by the Democrats, and which he asserted was not a workingmen's compensation bill at all, but a bill drafted in the interests of the casualty companies, who asked him to sign it.

"When I vetoed the bill," said Sulzer, "it was agreed that the matter should go over until this session. But last December the majority, knowing they would be in the minority this year, hastily passed this bill, along with two others. The other two were the so-called Massachusetts short ballot, which is the Massachusetts ballot only in name, and the direct primary law, which is a farce and a fraud. It is no more like a real direct primary law than a jackrabbit is like a jackass."

"Why, Mr. Murphy would never permit his marionettes in the Legislature to pass a real direct primary law. And the reorganization of the Democratic party, which we witnessed this week, is nothing more than putting a new face on an old scoundrel to keep the crones out of the cornfield. It is a boss's direct primary law, written by the bosses for bosses. Tweed said 'Give me the polling places and the inspectors, and I don't care whom you nominate.' That is what this direct primary law does."

"Plain Bill" in Repetition.
This attack on Murphy and Tammany Hall aroused Assemblyman Kerrigan, of the McManus district, and he rose and shouted: "What's the bill before the House, Mr. Speaker?"

"Bill Sulzer's act down," said Sulzer. Kerrigan sat down.

"Do you believe in a deathbed repentance?" asked Assemblyman Jones, of Chenango.

"Well, as a Presbyterian, I believe in that doctrine," replied Sulzer. "I go upon the hypothesis that while the light holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return, and he looked hard at Kerrigan."

"I'm for the amendment," continued Sulzer. "There are nineteen Progressives on the floor and many others on the fence. There are lots of people masquerading as Progressives who are not Progressives. Progressives began with the creation. Adam was the first Progressive, especially after Eve gave him the apple."

After Sulzer finished Assemblyman Smith, of St. Lawrence, addressing the House, referred "To that Biblical quotation, much ado about nothing. No one corrected him."

BIG SLANDER SUIT
AS HENNESSY SAILS

Henry A. Rubino, Counsel for
Asphalt Company, Asks
\$50,000 Damages.

John A. Hennessy, who was the father of John Doe and all the other graft hunters in city and state, was sued for libel yesterday on the eve of his sailing for Ireland by Henry A. Rubino, of No. 22 Nassau street, counsel for the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company. Rubino alleges that Hennessy publicly slandered him by charging that he robbed every client he ever had, and that he and John H. DeLaney, friend of Charles F. Murphy, accepted a bribe from the Warner-Quinlan company for grading up the company's oil asphalt. Rubino asks for \$50,000 damages.

The papers in the suit, filed in the County Clerk's office, in Brooklyn, yesterday, set forth that the alleged slanderous language occurred during a hearing before James W. Osborne in the City Hall February 25, at which Rubino was called on to prove charges he had made to Governor Glynn that Hennessy accepted \$25,000 from the Barber Asphalt Company. Rubino withdrew the charges. Hennessy was not under oath when he uttered the language in the complaint, but it went into the record.

Rubino challenged Hennessy to repeat the charges under oath. Hennessy replied that he would do so if Rubino would enter his charges against Hennessy. Rubino declined. Hennessy has declared his intention of suing Rubino for criminal libel. Rubino says he can't be prosecuted, because his charges against Hennessy were privileged information meant for Governor Glynn and not for the public.

DEWEY'S VERSION FINDS
SUPPORT IN GERMANY

Commander of German Cruiser
Cormorant Confirms U. S.
Admiral's Statements.

Berlin, March 4.—Rear Admiral Brunsak, a retired officer of the German navy, who commanded the German cruiser Cormorant at the time of the Spanish-American war, to-day added his version of the Manila Bay incident referred to by Admiral Dewey in his autobiography.

Writing to the "Tages Zeitung," an account of the arrival of the cruiser Cormorant at Manila Bay on May 9, 1898, the German naval officer says that the McCullough, an American vessel, fired a blank shot in order to attract the attention of the cruiser. The Cormorant halted, and later an American officer came on board and communicated to her commander that a blockade of Manila had been instituted by the American fleet. Admiral Brunsak considered that the firing of the blank shot was a proper signal and the only one under the circumstances.

This statement confirms Admiral Dewey's version of the incident and disproves the assertion made by Vice-Admiral von Diederichs, the ranking officer of the German fleet, that the blockade had not been communicated to the Germans.

Count Ernst von Reventlow, a well known naval expert, confusing the foregoing episode with the one which happened six weeks later and narrated by Admiral Dewey, accuses the American admiral of drawing upon his imagination for his story in defiance of the truth.

GAMBLING PICTURES
SHOWN LEGISLATORS

Officers Connive at Violation of
Law on Race Tracks, H. Clark
Barber Says.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Albany, March 4.—Canon William S. Chase, of Brooklyn, told the Assembly Codes Committee this afternoon that six big race tracks had advertised their opening this spring and summer because the Legislature failed to do its duty last year. He appeared for the bill of Assemblyman John Knight, of Wyoming, which is intended to close the loopholes in the anti-race track gambling laws.

"Unless you pass this bill," he said, "gambling again will be rampant on the race tracks, and the anti-betting laws will continue to be a farce."

H. Clark Barber, superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, also appeared for the bill. He produced photographs, taken at the Belmont and Saratoga tracks last summer, showing bookmakers surrounded by bettors. A short distance from each group was shown a man with his hands in his pockets. This man, said Mr. Barber, was the bookmaker's clerk, and he recorded the bets as they were called out on pieces of paper, which he kept out of sight in his pocket. Mr. Barber said the clerk did his work so skillfully that to the ordinary observer he would appear like nothing more than the ordinary spectator.

"The race track gambling law," said Mr. Barber, "has been so muddled by judicial contributions that public officials are afraid to say just what constitutes a violation. Law enforcement last summer at the race tracks was a fizzle. Notorious bookmakers and their touts were encouraged and patronized by certain Pinkerton and peace officers whose duty was to suppress gambling."

"August Belmont attended until something called him to Europe, and if he did not see what was going on he didn't want to."

INDICT THREE IN
PRISON GRAFT

Grand Jury Charges Manufactur-
ers with Perjury in
Brush Bids.

The grand jury which has been hearing testimony of graft and abuses on Blackwell's Island since May, returned three indictments charging perjury to Justice Seabury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday. It was disclosed that three indicted were B. Charles charged. Those indicted were B. Charles charged. Those indicted were B. Charles charged.

Ford surrendered and furnished \$2,000 bail. The other two manufacturers will give themselves up to-day. They furnished supplies to the penitentiary workshops. In forwarding their bids and estimates they had to file affidavits asserting that no other person had any interest in the contract, and that the bid was fair and without collusion.

In October, 1910, a contract for rope-wound cylinder blocks for street sweepers was awarded to Wirth at \$10.50, and Hyatt at \$11. All three, it is alleged, filed the necessary affidavits. Evidence was produced by Joseph Du Vrier, Assistant District Attorney, to show that the three manufacturers had an agreement as to the prices each should name, that Hyatt was to sell the blocks to Wirth for \$7.50 and that the three were to split the profit, which amounted to \$28.50.

The grand jury decided to file no presentment last night information which might later be presented to another grand jury and resulted in more indictments. Ezekiel C. M. Rand, foreman of the grand jury, imparted the information to Justice Seabury, however, and he will take up the matter with Justice Mitchell.

While Mr. Rand was talking with Justice Seabury a silver mounted gavel which the foreman had left in the courtroom vanished. Mr. Rand has used it for many years as grand jury foreman. He thinks some souvenir hunter got it.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESS, IF!
Needed, Says Reynolds.

"If the Progressives and Republicans can get together before November there will be no question that the United States Senate and House will be Republican next year," said James B. Reynolds, secretary of the Republican National Committee, who was in the city to see Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the committee, yesterday. "All the representatives and one-third of the members of the Senate will be elected this fall. Only the division between Republicans and Progressives will perpetuate the Democratic Congress."

"For the Congressmen and the President to divide now would imperil Democratic success this fall. Self-preservation keeps the administration and Congress together."

Mr. Reynolds said the Progressive ranks were dwindling and that soon there would be no private, only officers, like George W. Perkins and Medill McCormick, who stand in the forefront of the Progressive movement.

WOMEN URGE EQUAL
PAY FOR TEACHERS

Tell Legislators Men Get
Bonus Simply Because
Born Men.

NEW LAW NO AID TO
THEM, THEY ASSERT

Found After It Had Passed That
Their Seven Years' Fight
Had Come to Naught.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Albany, March 4.—No opposition developed at the joint hearings before the Senate and Assembly committees to-day on the Foley-Lockwood bill, giving equal pay to the women teachers of the seventh and eighth year grades in New York City's public schools. Besides representatives of the teachers Miss Mary Wood, chairman of the legislative committees of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, appeared to argue for the passage of the bill.

"I speak on behalf of two organizations," said Miss Wood, "who hope these committees and the Legislature will give this bill the fair consideration it merits. In the New York State Federation there are between 200,000 and 300,000 women, while there are ninety thousand women in the New York City Federation."

Miss Belle A. Ennis, president of the Class Teachers' Association, which is behind the bill, introduced as the first speaker Miss Jane McCarthy, who, like Miss Ennis, was one of the founders of the Interborough Association, which first agitated the question of equal pay in the public schools.

"The women of the seventh and eighth grades," said Miss McCarthy, "now receive less pay than many men in the lower grades. Women in the eighth grade receive only \$1,500, while men doing the same work get \$2,000."

Miss Clara Calkins, on behalf of the Women Principals' Association, of Brooklyn, gave another instance of unequal pay.

"Men in the thirtieth year of service," said Miss Calkins, "receive \$2,100, while women who have worked as long as the men get but \$1,325, and the difference in the total money drawn during these thirteen years gives the man \$7,230 more which is nothing less than a bonus awarded him for being a man. Every argument that was used to bring about the passage of the Grady bill obtains now, and I hope you gentlemen will pass this bill and make equal pay a fact as well as a name."

"Then, after all this long and arduous seven years' fight in the Legislature for equal pay, you women haven't equal pay?" asked Senator Cullen.

"We haven't," replied Miss Calkins, "and that's why we're here."

Miss Ennis was the last speaker. She said that the original equal pay bill of 1907 was an equal pay bill in letter and spirit, but that the Grady bill was nothing but an equal pay bill in name. She answered the brief filed with the committee by the Board of Education, which is opposed to the measure, by asserting that their mathematics were all at fault, and that the bill would not cost the city more than \$200,000 or \$300,000, instead of the \$2,000,000 the board computed.

Miss Ennis gave figures tending to show that less than twelve hundred teachers would be affected, and not more than two thousand, as the Board of Education alleges. Miss Ennis also said that women in the fourth year of service now receive less for their services than they did before the equal pay bill became law.

Steamer Frozen in Ice Pack
Lacks Water; 18 Men Aboard

Louisburg, N. S., March 4.—Frozen in an ice pack and drifting at the mercy of the ocean currents off the southern coast of Cape Breton, out of coal and water and short of provisions, is the predicament of the steamer "C. D. Eastington," long overdue here.

News to this effect came with the rescue of the first officer and three of the steamer's crew, picked up by the cutter "Gouin Island," suffering from cold and exposure. The men had set out in a dory to report the steamer's plight, but lost their bearings.

Rockland, Me., March 4.—The steamer "C. D. Eastington," captain J. Stevenson and a crew of twenty-two, was engaged in carrying coal from Louisburg, N. S., to this port. She left here a month ago.

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